

SPORTS

FOR THE 12th TIME!

After a four-year break, the Soviet hockey team has captured the world title. Trained by Vyacheslav Solov'yov and Yevgeny Pashin, who are five-time world champions, the Soviet team won first place in the elimination round and, on Sunday, outplayed the Swedes who won the two previous championships.

The decisive game took place at the Vallo Hovin artificial ice field in Oslo and lasted 120 minutes. After a 3-3 draw the teams were given another 30 minutes to play the title out. The Soviet players did as befit the champions and won 5-1.

Two goals went from Muscovito Alexander Tsyganov, and Sergei Lomanov of Krasnoyarsk, Nikolai Puzdrikov of Khabarovsk and Alexander Rychagov of Gorky contributed one goal each.



USSR and Norway in action.

EUROPE NAMES GRANDS

(Continued from page 1)

took the first place by beating USSR Vladimir Kolia. Pole Grzegorz Filipowski was quite happy to be third in this good and close competition. Last year's champion Alexander Faizyev did not take part because of an injury.

The women's singles were dominated by Katarina Witt of the GDR who was keenly challenged by Kira Ivanova of the USSR. Anna Kondrashova did rather modestly and far below her capabilities. She left all the medals untouched. Claudia Leistner of the FRG placed third.

In the pairs Soviet competitors, each with a unique style, took all the three medals. Like last year, the best were Yelena Velova and Oleg Vasiliev of Leningrad.

Fellow Leningraders Larisa Selezneva and Oleg Makarov, this year's national champions and bronze winners in the last Olympics, were second. They showed considerable skill and elegance.

The bronze went to Veronika Pershina and Mariat Akberov, and this marks the first success of their renowned coach Irina Rodina.

The programme concluded with dancers' competitions. Natalia Batymyanova and Andrei Babin of the USSR outdressed them all. Their Casanova-Suite to music by Bizet-Schubert was so bright and emotionally charged that it conquered the audience. The dance took several months to polish and a pain-

staking effort from coach Tatyana Tarasova, choreographer Svetlana Alexeyeva and noted dancers Irina Gubarevskaya and Stanislav Shleker who worked with them.

Since the spring of 1977 Natalia and Andrei have danced together bringing much pleasure to their fans and ice-dancing enthusiasts. This time their artistry won seven highest assessments from the referees and only two 5.9 marks. Two years ago they already won the European gold — so now this is their second such win.

Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko have been dancing rather rapidly their way through the international dancing elite by becoming Olympic prize-winners and now European bronze duet. At the Olympics they danced to music by Kaiman. In Goteborg, Marina and Sergei, now husband and wife, showed a composition of four dances culminated in the famous Casanova tango. Brilliant Lyudmila Pakhomova and Alexander Gorshkov used to dance it too.

In the finals the trophies were also challenged by Karen Barber and Nicky Slater of Great Britain and Petra Born and Reiner Schönborn of West Germany.

In the absence of Olympic and many-time world champions Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, Karen Barber and Nicky Slater have become the leading British pair. They were ahead of the West Germans until their

free composition and then unhappily slipped to fourth place. Petra Born and Reiner Schönborn who appeared at European championships only in 1981, winning very modest 18th place, regarded their third place at Goteborg as a sensation.

The Soviet team has tried several newcomers to big-time sport, including Natalia Lebedeva from Sverdlovsk coached by Igor Kamenonov, Viktor Petrov from Odessa coached by Galina Zin'yevskaya. Lyudmila Pakhomova decided to take a duel from Natalia Annenko and Genrikh Sretenky only three years ago. Last year in London they were second, later they won a prize at the Golden Prouette in Yugoslavia, and in 1983 a bronze medal at Canada States. This year they also were rather successful by winning fifth place.

Natalya Lebedeva did something next to impossible by becoming sixth altogether despite the fact that this was her first European championship. Viktor Petrov was also sixth, a good achievement for last year's junior team competitor. He could have done even better were it not for his nervousness during his free programme.

We are very glad to emphasize that the majority of the Goteborg winners have been "discovered" by the big-time sport at the "Moscow News" sponsored competitions.

This year's next major event is the world championship which will take place from March 4-10 in Tokyo.

THIRD VICTORY FOR CHALLENGER

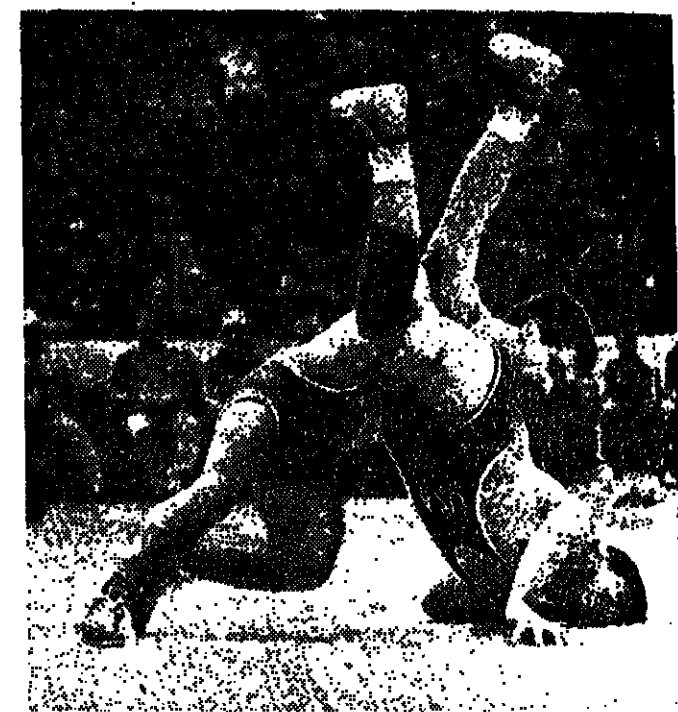
Gari Kasperov who is currently challenging the world chess crown won in the 48th game against Anatoly Karpov, thus narrowing the gap between them to only two points in the longest ever series. The world champion, however, still leads 5-3.

For the fourth time in this series what is known as the Russian game was chosen. The three previous occasions ended in a draw. This time Kasperov playing White already had brought a strong pressure to bear in the middle of the game

on the Black King, and the champion had to sacrifice a pawn.

The game was adjourned till the next day, and after resumption the challenger won another pawn. Karpov persisted rather inventively in defending his position offering a very cunning sacrifice of a rook. But Kasperov realized the trap and refused the sacrifice rook, depriving Karpov of his last chance to win the game in a draw.

Viktor BAREN, chess observer



The third friendly meet took place in Moscow between Soviet and American free style wrestlers. The Soviet team won 9-1.

Photo by Sergei Proslav

FRIENDSHIP CUP: TWO WINS

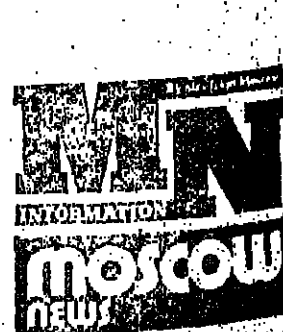
This enabled them to enter quarterfinals of their last game against Yugoslav Srebrjevo. In addition to Spartak of the 16 competitors, only Italian Fiorentina and Genova lost to their credit.

SHIGERU SO WINS TOKYO MARATHON

Shigeru So, of Japan, has won the traditional Tokyo marathon clocking 2 hr 10 min 32 sec. Valentin Starikov of the USSR was sixth (2:13:29). Among the best ten were two more Soviet athletes: Pyotr Saltykov (eighth, 2:13:51) and Yuri Starikov (tenth, 2:16:52).

YOUNG SPARTAK PLAYERS DO WELL IN ITALY

Brothers Nikolai and Igor Bolshikh won the individual event and the USSR team topped the standings at the first stage of the Friendship Cup rally which took place in Estonia.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/7 Gorky St. Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Published Tuesday and Thursday
Index: 10078

No. 14 (630), FEBRUARY 19-22, 1985

Price 5 kopeks

FOR NORTHERN EUROPE AS NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE

The Soviet Union is prepared to act as a guarantor of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the North of Europe and to examine the question of taking certain substantial measures with respect to its own territory adjacent to the zone to promote its nuclear-free status.

This was declared by Konstantin Chernenko in his reply to an appeal from the North European public organization "Treaty Now".

Among other things, the reply notes, the USSR would be ready to discuss with interested parties the question of extending the nuclear-weapon-free status to the Baltic Sea. The Soviet Union does not insist on pre-conditions such as a positive attitude to the nuclear-weapon-free zone on the part of the Western powers, although, certainly, the significance of the creation of such a zone for all the parties would be

more complete should similar obligations be undertaken by NATO.

The organization "Treaty Now" unites broad public and political circles in the North European countries, and it consistently comes out against the race in nuclear armaments and in favour of strengthening peace, stability and international cooperation in this region. Giving a positive assessment in their letter of the well-known Soviet position on the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the European North, the leaders of "Treaty Now" requested to know from the Soviet leader how the Soviet Union could exercise a positive influence on the translation of this idea into reality.

Konstantin Chernenko stressed in his reply that the USSR could positively influence the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the North of Europe. He reminded the "Treaty Now" leaders that

the Soviet Union had repeatedly stated it would never use nuclear weapons against the states which neither produce, nor acquire, nor have such weapons on their territories. Specifically, the USSR is ready to undertake not to use nuclear weapons against those North-European states which will become parties to a nuclear-weapon-free zone, that is renounce production, acquisition and deployment of nuclear weapons on their territories. Such a guarantee could be effected either through a multilateral agreement with the participation of the USSR, or by means of bilateral agreements with each of the countries involved.

The creation of such a zone in the European North would open up new possibilities for strengthening trust and reducing tension in Europe and the world as a whole, noted Konstantin Chernenko.



Apples of Peace. This is the name given to these fruits by a selectionist in the Japanese prefecture of Iwate, Tamio Kumagaya (picture). While the apples have not yet matured and acquired their natural red colour, Kumagaya uses a sticky tape to have on them the hieroglyphs, "peace" (written in Indian ink). When the apples mature an imprint of yellow colour with this word so dear to the heart of every sober-minded person remains on them. The Marioka city enthusiast intends to present "the harvest" grown in this way as a gift to the inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Photo Japan Press-TASS

Lebanon: aggressors leave Said

Beirut. The first stage of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon is completed. Scores of thousands of Said residents came to the streets to welcome the country's President Aminé Gemayel, Prime Minister Rachid Karame and members of the Lebanese Government.

Praising the role of the resistance movement in liberating the south and that Said became a symbol of Lebanon's struggle, he urged the people of south

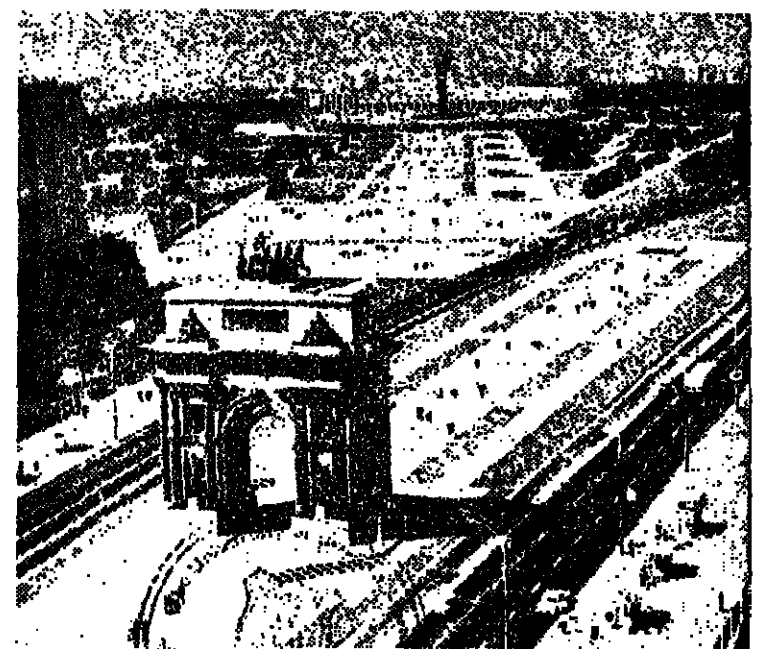
Lebanon to continue the struggle until the entire country was freed from the Israeli aggressors. Defence minister Adel Cassayna stressed he ordered the regular army to open fire on the invaders if they tried to return to liberated areas.

Normal life has come to Said. The operation has resumed of the seaport, which during the occupation was repeatedly closed by the invaders and was factually non-operational.

Nyerere criticizes USA and South Africa

Dar es Salaam. The administration of the United States of America and the racist regime in the South African Republic stubbornly do not want to implement Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council on Namibia, and in every way hinder decolonization of that territory illegally occupied by the South African military. This was de-

clared by the Chairman of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) President of Tanzania Julius Nyerere. Speaking here before the heads of diplomatic representation, he expressed serious alarm in connection with reports that Pretoria has considerably increased the numbers of its troops in the north. (Continued on page 2)



The Arc of Triumph marking the victory in the Patriotic War of 1912 with the overall view of the memorial being erected behind. The Monument "The Banner of Victory".

VICTORY MONUMENT

A Monument of Victory is being erected on the Poklonnaya Hill in the west of the Soviet capital. Journalists were familiarized with this project at a press conference in Moscow by the leader of the team of designers, First Secretary of the Board of the USSR Architecture Union Anatoly Priyansky.

Arranged along the sides of the central alley leading to the Palace of Victory are architectural and sculptural compositions representing peculiar landmarks in each year of the war — main battles and the hero cities. The alley is decorated with a cascade of fountains — 1,418 powerful jets of water or, to be exact, pillars, symbolizing tensions on each day of the war.

The main point of the complex is the Square of Victors. Its main symbol is the Banner of Victory, which billows over the victorious people. The 72-metre monument is made of red granite. It represents a soldier, a peasant woman, a worker, a pilot, a seaman, a female soldier, a guerrilla fighter standing beneath the red flag. The monument towers against the background of the white-marbled Palace of Victory with a golden cupola resembling the rising sun. Standing before the Palace are eight multi-figure sculptural compositions.



Stored in the Hall of Glory of the Palace is the Banner of Victory encased in a crystal cup. In general, the Palace of Victory is conceived as a museum of unique exhibits. But, apart from bona fide war time testimonials collected here will be various works of fine arts, and six dioramas will tell about the main battles of the war.

All the work of preparation has today been completed on the Poklonnaya Hill. Plans have been drawn into the foundation of the monument. The main construction work is unfolding, and roads are being erected. Donations towards the fund for the erection of this majestic monument are coming from all parts of the country.

FIDEL CASTRO: SOCIAL CHANGES IN LATIN AMERICA INEVITABLE

Havana. Our relations with the Soviet Union are as splendid and solid as ever, the Chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro, said in a recent interview with the American television company PBS. Relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union as well as other socialist countries is a question of our sovereignty and principles. We do not intend to discuss them with the United States.

F. Castro subjected to sharp criticism allegations by Washington strategists of the so-called Cuba's "subversive activities" in Latin America and of "export of revolution" into the region. The cause of the revolution, noted F. Castro, are to be looked for in the socio-economic conditions in which the peoples live. This means that Cuba cannot "export revolutions", nor the United States contain them. It is the United States which is trying to preserve in the countries of the Western Hemisphere the unjust socio-political system which has

brought them hunger, diseases, and backwardness. Social changes in these countries are inevitable regardless of whether they are to the liking of the United States, or not, he emphasized.

FACTS and EVENTS

At the UN Headquarters a special committee has begun preparing for investigations into the activities of transnational corporations in the South of Africa. The investigations seek an end to the shameful apartheid system and independence for Namibia.

There have been armed clashes in the area of Kashmir between Indian border guards and a group of subversives who crossed the control line separating the part of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan. Three of the transgressors were killed during the shooting.

MOI 10 13 16

THE WORLD

GREECE: NO MORE MANOEUVRES

Athens. Greece has demanded that NATO no longer hold military exercises in the area of the Aegean Sea. This demand was made by the Deputy National Defence Minister of Greece, Antonios Drossoyannis in a speech before journalists. He said that demand was made to the American Supreme NATO Allied Commander for Southern Europe, Admiral W. Small, during his recent visit to Athens and had also been communicated in written form to the Supreme Allied Command for Southern Europe in Naples.

A. Drossoyannis again confirmed that Greek armed forces will not take part in NATO military exercises while frictions remained with Turkey and problems which have arisen in relations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have not been resolved. Greece will not participate in the forthcoming manoeuvres scheduled between February 26 and March 13.

WHO OPPOSES THE CREATION OF 'CONSTRUCTIVE ATMOSPHERE'

Hanoi. A representative of the Vietnamese foreign ministry has issued a statement on the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers which recently ended in Bangkok. The communiqué on the results of the meeting, according to the statement, ridicules known slanderous attacks on Vietnam and distorts the goodwill existing among the five countries of Indochina. Moreover, the communiqué urges the West and China to increase military aid to the Pol Pot gangs and other Khmer reactionary groupings. Such a position only serves to further increase confrontation in South-East Asia.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, stresses the Vietnamese foreign ministry statement, consistently work towards a dialogue in the region. Yet their initiative is blocked by the hostile position and actions of China and Thailand. In such a situation the demand to "create a constructive atmosphere" made to Vietnam by the ASEAN nations does, in fact, mean an attempt to make the states of Indochina accept the position of China and Thailand as a preliminary condition for talks. Such a demand is absolutely unjustified and is the main obstacle on the road to political settlement.

Nyerere criticizes USA and South Africa

(Continued from page 1)
ern parts of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA) seized in the course of direct aggression against the PRA.

The authorities in the South African Republic, stressed J. Nyerere, do not fulfil the obligations they have undertaken in relation to the People's Republic of Angola.



Snake-charmer.

Drawing by Yu. Ivanov

Scargill says be firm

London. An appeal to the workers of the British coal industry to manifest firmness and resolve in the face of continuing attempts by the Conservative government to strangle the national strike of miners has been made by Chairman of the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain Arthur Scargill. The Tories, he stressed in a statement published in the "Morning Star", seek to put pressure to bear on the working people, to introduce a split in their ranks and in the long run to close down the mines under the pretext of their "non-profitability". The trade union leader

pointed out that the National Coal Board and the government standing behind it deliberately foil the possibilities to negotiate the strike on a just and constructive foundation. The press reports that the National Coal Board has also declined the mediation efforts made by the leadership of the British Trades Union Congress towards resumption of the talks. In view of the emerging situation, the Executive of the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain has adopted a decision to convene this week an emergency conference which will discuss the problems linked with the strike.

FOR PEACE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

Cairo. The United States of America has converted the Indian Ocean located several thousand kilometres from its territory into a huge arsenal under the pretext of "protection of its vital interests". In this region of the globe, this is said in a statement distributed here by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) on the occasion of a Week held here in support of actions for the conversion of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into a zone of peace.

Great alarm among the peoples in the region and among the peace loving public in all the countries, the document stresses, has been caused by the aggressive preparations which have become intensified over the recent years by American imperialism. In the basin of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the Pentagon has deployed military bases, sixty warships and 220 thousand troops from the rapid deployment force.

At the naval base on the island of Diego Garcia under ground storages have been mounted for preservation of nuclear warheads and chemical weapons, along with ammunition dumps and a satellite-tracking station.

The aggressive plans by the United States in the basin of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, says the AAPSO statement, are part and parcel of the global imperialist conspiracy whose aim is to suppress the national liberation movement of the people.

FACTS and EVENTS

① The Director of the Institute of Foreign Trade of Mexico Manuel Armendariz has spoken in favour of more cooperation between Mexico and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. He was speaking at a seminar, "Trade and Economic Relations With the Socialist Countries of Europe", held as part of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

② The well-known Washington lawyer Mark Lane, the author of books and surveys about the "crimes of the century" he reported about the plans of launching the nationwide campaign to attract the attention of the American public to the role of the CIA in the assassination of John Kennedy.

Joint platform for left forces in Mexico

Mexico. Mexican left forces have made an important step towards unity. Leaders of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, the Socialist Party of the Working People and the Left Communist Party and the Socialist Movement Alliance have drawn up a joint platform for campaigning towards the July elections to the Congress Chamber of Deputies.

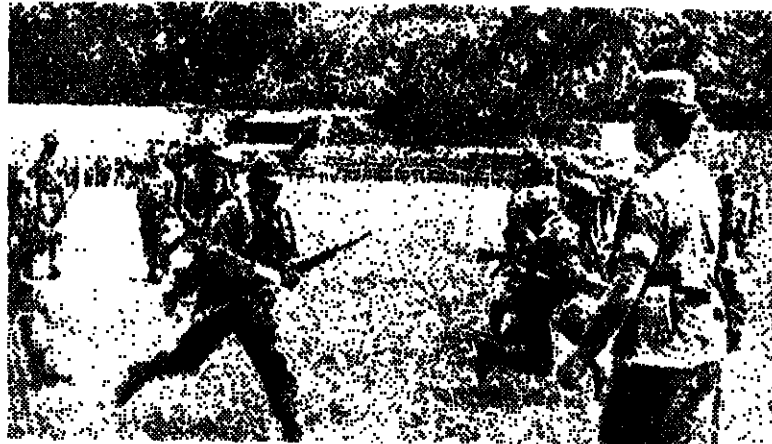
This programme, which was read out at a press conference here, stresses the country's democratic force should stop reaction and support the efforts of the entire people to save millions of drought-stricken citizens. The Ethiopian Workers' Party and the government have moved urgently to overcome the drought effects.

The Council has passed a decree under which every citizen

THE WORLD

The USA is making the situation in Central America more volatile. Honduras has become a military base used by the Americans against national liberation movements in the region. Special attention is devoted to training Honduran troops to fight guerrilla detachments.

① American instructors training Honduran soldiers.



FACTS and EVENTS

① Former prisoners of the Owlclan nazi death camp rescued by soldiers of the Soviet Army forty years ago, as well as veterans of the anti-fascist resistance movement and representatives of democratic mass organizations participated in the recent "Forum of Memory", held in the Austrian capital, its motto was: "The crimes and horrors of fascism must not be repeated".

② Charles Z. Wick, Director of the US International Communication Agency (ICA) says "considerable progress" has been achieved at talks between the Reagan administration and the Israeli Government on the construction of a new powerful transmitter for the subversive Voice of America (VOA) radio station in Israel. The US administration expects it to sharply increase VOA broadcasts beamed to the Soviet Union. This year the duration of its broadcasts to the USSR is expected to increase by 14 hours. The scope of radio sabotage against the Soviet Union will also keep expanding.

③ Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and South Africa's Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha recently held a secret meeting in Cape Town with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the UNITA terrorist gang. According to well-informed sources, the US envoy instructed the long-standing CIA agent on "new tasks and the role" of UNITA in coordinated military and political actions of the USA and South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and southern Africa as a whole.

PEOPLE

Jim Mattox, Attorney General of Texas State (USA), is now facing trial on charges of extorting a huge sum of money from the Fulbright and Jaworski law chambers in Houston. The state law punishes this crime with 2 to 10 years of imprisonment plus a fine of 5 thousand dollars.

This is the second such trial over the past three months involving a state attorney general. Last December Nebraska's attorney general Paul Douglas was found guilty of not declaring his financial operations with the Commonwealth Savings Company in Lincoln.

ETHIOPIA FIGHTING THE DROUGHT

Addis Ababa. Only by selfless work of all the working people could Ethiopia overcome the difficulties, stresses a statement by the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, stressing the importance of rallying the efforts of the entire people to save millions of drought-stricken citizens. The statement emphasizes that the Ethiopian Workers' Party and the government have moved urgently to overcome the drought effects.

The Council has passed a decree under which every citizen

Man's main requirement

New York. "Peace is man's inalienable requirement and the basis of a healthy society"—such is the main conclusion drawn in the report of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on the social situation in the world for 1985. International peace and security, it stresses, are closely linked with economic development.

Unending military conflicts and the colossal growth of military expenditure impede mankind's social progress. In 1984, according to ECOSOC figures, military spending exceeded 800 billion dollars, which amounts to more than 130 dollars per every man, woman and child. These figures, the report points out, give an idea of what could be achieved on a global scale were the resources earmarked for military purposes channelled into social needs. Thus, the cost of one new nuclear-powered submarine equals the annual budgetary spending on education in 23 developing countries, where the total number of children of school age is 160 million.

The world community is extremely interested in reducing tensions and nuclear armaments, the document emphasizes.

Japanese peace activists on the march

Tokyo. Japanese peace activists have set out on an anti-war march from the port of Sasebo, to all the towns and settlements in Nagasaki prefecture, where people suffered the horrors of the American atomic bombardment in August 1945. The aim is to consolidate the movement for the prevention of nuclear war.

Participants will also gather signatures for a demand that the government pass a special law on state assistance to "hibakusha", which is the Japanese word for people who suffered in the nuclear bombardment.

A recent Hiroshima meeting set up a coordination committee for holding, on March 21, mass anti-war demonstrations in memory of the 40th anniversary of the American nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They will be organized under the slogan, "Remove nuclear weapons from the surface of the Earth". Over a hundred thousand peace activists are expected to participate.

In the USA a giant dirigible is now being built. It is expected to take 700 passengers and 1,000 tonnes of freight. Dirigible tickets will cost less than the plane tickets, because use of dirigibles will be less costly as they required no airfield and can land wherever required.

Science and technology

DIRIGIBLE MAKES COMEBACK

Dirigibles are increasingly often regarded as an alternative transport in Great Britain and the USA. First designed in the 18th century, dirigibles are now made from modern materials, filled with helium and prove to be rather efficient. One of them has been already tested. Called "Skyship", the dirigible will fly between Paris and London at a speed of 115 kilometres an hour, beginning from 1987. In addition to passengers it will take some freight.

In the USA a giant dirigible is now being built. It is expected to take 700 passengers and 1,000 tonnes of freight. Dirigible tickets will cost less than the plane tickets, because use of dirigibles will be less costly as they required no airfield and can land wherever required.

rigibles will be less costly as they required no airfield and can land wherever required.

new word for people who suffered in the nuclear bombardment.

A recent Hiroshima meeting set up a coordination committee for holding, on March 21, mass anti-war demonstrations in memory of the 40th anniversary of the American nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They will be organized under the slogan, "Remove nuclear weapons from the surface of the Earth". Over a hundred thousand peace activists are expected to participate.

In the USA a giant dirigible is now being built. It is expected to take 700 passengers and 1,000 tonnes of freight. Dirigible tickets will cost less than the plane tickets, because use of dirigibles will be less costly as they required no airfield and can land wherever required.

ENGINE OF CERAMICS

A new ceramic engine has been developed at the Japanese enterprise Isuzu Motors. Many important parts as pistons, pressure rings, valves and some others have been made of various ceramic materials. They withstand temperatures up to 1,000°C. Therefore, the engine does not need a cooling system. Piston rings made of silicon materials are in many respects better than those of steel. The company intends to start mass production of ceramic engines in the near future.

OF INTEREST

Unusual jubilee

An unusual jubilee was celebrated by the inhabitants of the Italian capital. The thing is that according to historians, 2,000 years ago it was for the first time that Rome was called an "eternal city". There is some truth in this name, indeed, Rome is one of the oldest cities in Europe. According to archaeologists, an urban-type settlement existed there in the 15th century B.C. Many scientists are convinced, however, that the city originated much more lately.

conducting experiments for teaching language of the deaf and dumb, which I was explained to it with signs that his dear loved cat had died. As "The New York Times" put it, gorilla Roko knows 500 "words".

What a recruit!

A strange incident happened in the city of Zug, Switzerland, as soon as a new call-up to the military service was announced throughout the country. A young man reported to the enlistment office was to tell that no uniform of his also could be found at the army storehouse. To make a new uniform for the 210-enrolled, an urgent order had to be placed with a tailor.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

LINK IN ANTI-SOVIET STRATEGY

PRAVDA writes in an editorial that the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan is one of the links in the anti-Soviet strategy of imperialism. If they had succeeded in strangling the Afghan revolution and in replacing the people's power in Kabul, American generals, with the help of the ring-leaders of the Afghan counter-revolution, would not have hesitated to make their presence felt in Afghanistan. They would have set up military bases there and created those same centres for electronic surveillance which Washington has lost in Iran. It would be a mistake to forget that the Soviet-Afghan border is nearly 2,400 kilometres long. Adjacent to it are three Central Asian Soviet republics, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. Kazakhstan is a stone's throw. It is known that the Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon attach great significance to espionage over these areas.

In this way, the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan combines the functions of the protection of the Soviet borders from the encroachment of imperialist and pro-imperialist forces with the function of rendering international assistance to the Afghan national democratic regime, which has repeatedly requested the USSR to assist it in the struggle against foreign intervention.

SOMALIA GRANTS RACIST PLANES LANDING RIGHTS

Commenting on the recent visit by the South African minister of foreign affairs Roelof F. Botha to Somalia, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes that his result has been the conclusion of a number of agreements.

Among other things, Mogadishu has granted landing rights to planes of the South African Airways (SAA) en route to Western Europe and Israel. They also fly over the country's territory. It is through West European countries that the main bulk of military hardware and equipment, including from the United States, goes to the racist South African reich. Transit landings on Somali air fields will undoubtedly allow South African Airways to considerably increase the number of flights and, consequently, the influx of armaments. Simultaneously, SAA services the Pretoria-Tel Aviv line. This is nearly the only transport artery which makes it possible for South Africa and Israel to quickly deliver each other everything they lack. In this way, the seemingly innocuous rights given to South African planes to land in Somalia, in effect, contribute to the expansion of the military alliance between South Africa and Israel which is directed against the national liberation struggles of the Arab and African nations.

PARTNERS YET RIVALS

Militarism is being revived in Japan, revenge-seeking sentiments are agitating the air while the army is being braced up. All this is in accord with Washington's global aggressive policies. However, this does not in the least remove differences and even conflicts in trade and economic relations between the two countries, writes ZVEZDA. Last year, for example, the American negative balance of payment in trade with Japan reached 35 thousand million dollars. Estimates have it that by 1986 this figure might reach 50 thousand million dollars. Added to this should be the fact that Japan's investments in the United States exceed those of American monopolies in Japan. These figures stand at 10,500 million and 8,000 million respectively. Washington's attempts to get a broader access for American goods and capitals to the Japanese markets have essentially failed.

Insulating that Japan should spend on its armed forces more than the established one per cent of the gross domestic product, the United States expects not only to build up Japan as a military ally, but also to pursue egoistic economic purposes. Increases in military expenditures will, in Washington's view, debilitate Japan as a rival in trade and economic matters.

CONSTRUCTIVE STEPS POSSIBLE

A conflagration cannot be extinguished by adding fuel to the fire, and the comprehensive American support for Israel is just such fuel preventing the Middle East conflict from cooling down, writes Palestinian publicist Rami Mohammed Al-Shaw in the daily SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

Although the constructive ideas and steps taken by those championing the cause of a just settlement in the Middle East come up against a blank wall of resistance from imperialism and Zionism, it is wrong to believe that the quest for a constructive solution is unpromising. The results of discussions on the Middle East problem at a recent session of the UN General Assembly and the broad international movement of solidarity with the Arab peoples, show that a moral and political atmosphere has matured in the world and is suitable for convening a representative international forum. The Soviet initiative is supported by an overwhelming majority of UN member-states.

Giant hothouse

A unique hothouse will soon be ready in London. Rare plants from all corners of the world will grow under a giant glass roof covering 4,500 sq m. The hothouse will be subdivided into several geographic zones. Plants that need more sunshine and heat will grow closer to the centre where there are heating installations. High-altitude trees and grass will occupy areas closer to the walls.

Why gorilla cried

Twelve-year-old gorilla, named Roko, with which Californian biologist Penny Patterson is

VIEWPOINT

WHO SHOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE?

Who should be held responsible for the present tension in international relations, for the continuous arms race, for the nuclear threat hanging over mankind?

This question is especially important in view of the talks due to start on March 12 between the USSR and the USA on nuclear and outer space arms. The two most militarily powerful countries enter the talks with different "service records". The fact that they are equally strong doesn't at all mean that they are equally responsible for the arms race. Let's start with the atomic bomb. It is a fact that it was Washington, not Moscow, which initiated each next twist in this race. Actions of the USSR are always guided only by consideration of not allowing the other party to gain military superiority.

New moves towards military superiority. It is precisely the desire to attain military superiority which guides the authors of the US military draft budget, the debates of which are continuing in Washington. This budget is oriented towards increasing strategic nuclear arms, Por-

shing-2 and cruise missiles. This budget envisages a triple increase in expenditure on "star war" programmes and more spendings on anti-satellite systems. In a word, it is an arms race budget. But this means that programmed on its very basis is a contradiction to accord reached between the USSR and the USA, the goals and tasks of the Geneva talks which are expected to mark a stage in complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons.

In order to get the new budget through Congress without losing a single cent, the US administration started to blame the USSR with mythical "violations" of arms control treaties. The intention is to cast a shadow on the forthcoming Geneva talks and place in doubt their value and success. Besides, Washington is trying to escape responsibility for undermining the Soviet-American agreements. This is not far-fetched and the USSR repeatedly reminds the other side of it.

The timeless 1972 Treaty on Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems. The American programme of "star wars", on

which the Pentagon plans to spend over a 1,000 billion dollars, calls for the creation of large-scale anti-missile systems with space-based elements. The 1972 Treaty directly bans this.

The SALT-2 Treaty, the USA pretended it did not object to limitations on long-range cruise missiles while in reality it was preparing for the current massive deployment of this new type of strategic offensive weapons. The USA agreed not to break the early in the military strategic field but, in fact, had planned the deployment in Europe of several hundred missiles of strategic designation.

The 1974 Treaty on the Limitation of Underwater Nuclear Weapons Tests. This Treaty has not yet been ratified by Washington because it does not want to put into effect a system of control over the yield of its explosions. If the USA had agreed to such control it would have been harder for it to test and improve its advanced nuclear charges.

International accords on chemical weapons. Washington took half a century to ratify the 1925 Geneva protocol banning

chemical weapons. During this period chemical war in South-East Asia claimed many thousands of lives. In the forthcoming fiscal year the Pentagon is asking for 131.2 million dollars for mass production of the latest binary nerve charges.

The Helsinki Final Act. The American "contribution" to the development of the process of détente was the deployment in Europe of new first-strike nuclear weapons. Washington tried to destroy normal trade, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in this region, although together with other states, it had undertaken an obligation to assist in ensuring European peace and security, to work for closer ties and cooperation among European countries and for the development and strengthening of the process of détente.

May be the US leaders intend to gain more time to prepare for "star wars"? In this case the world would face with the same old story in which the USA tried to turn talks on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe into a cover for "rearming" NATO, but without success. It was Washington, too, which sabotaged these talks.

The world public has the right to hold Washington responsible for initiating the arms race and undermining international accords. It is demanding that the USA and violators of its obligations and take measures to prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space and half it here on earth. The Soviet-American agreement on holding talks in Geneva also obligates it to do just that.

Edgar CHERPOV



ENTERTAINMENT

The premiere of the film 'Victory'

The film "Victory" is a reproduction of the Soviet and the GDR cinematographers, based on the novel of the same name by Alexander Chukovsky. It had its premiere at the Central Cinema Club in Moscow. As a basis of the film are two events which became major landmarks in postwar history. This is the Potsdam conference of 1945 and the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, held 30 years later in Helsinki.

Cultural cooperation grows

Hungary

Days of Soviet Culture dedicated to the fifth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and 40th anniversary of the Victory over German fascism will familiarize the Hungarian public with the art of our country.

The Hungarian friends will welcome the Bolshoi ballet company, Leon Kinsoulou Drama Theatre, the Moscow Virtual Chamber Orchestra, a folk-folk group directed by V. Nazarov and other Soviet leading art collectives and performers. Numerous exhibitions representing major Soviet museums will be also mounted.

In turn, Soviet art lovers will see Budapest ballet and performances by the Vig Drama Theatre. The USSR will also arrange exhibitions of Hungarian art and folk crafts. The events are part of the Days of Hungarian Culture to be held in the USSR.

Italy

This year, when progressive mankind will mark the 40th anniversary of Victory over Nazism, Soviet companies will give special performances in Italy; art and photo exhibitions devoted to Victory Day will be arranged.

MENGO IN FRANCE

The guest performances of the Koryak Mengo company have begun in France. The repertoire of this original choreographic ensemble based on folklore and dance traditions of the native ethnic groups of Kamchatka, are already well known to French audiences. Mengo had already performed in Paris in 1976. This time the

company will show a new programme in many cities of France. Koryak actors specially prepared for this tour. A month before the performances, for adaptation purposes, they rehearsed their programme by night, taking into consideration that the difference in time between Kamchatka and France is eleven hours.

Contending for Oscar

The Soviet film, "Field Service Romance" directed by Pyotr Todorovsky has been included in the list of foreign films nominated for Oscar, the prize annually awarded by the US Academy of Cinema Art.

Another Soviet film, "Recollections of Pavlovsk", has also been named for Oscar nomination in the category of short films. The film features masterpieces of Pavlovsk Palace (near Leningrad), and the struggle waged by ordinary Soviet people to save national cultural and historical treasures during the Great Patriotic War.

'PAINTINGS ARE REFLECTIONS OF THE WORLD AND AN ARTIST'S SELF'

"Everyone must have his own Kulikovo battlefield, at least once in his lifetime", said the late Yuri Raksha, well-known Soviet painter, film designer and black-and-white artist. Gravely ill already he stood to his easel day after day for a whole year. He died at the age of 43, brush in hand on "his own battlefield", having finished the triptych "Kulikovo Field".

The Kulikovo field is a sacred place for our people. This is where the battle of the Russian troops led by Dmitry Donskoi, the Grand Prince of Moscow, was fought against the Tatar-Mongols in 1380. This is there that the idea and the belief in Russian statehood was firmly established.



"Battlefield of Kulikovo". Fragment of the triptych, "Farewell to the Militia", 1960.

Yuri Raksha showed more than the battle on his canvases. He saw his characters at the most dramatic moments — when blessed to the battle, saying farewell to the homeland and screwing up courage before the battle. The main thing in these paintings, just like in the entire creative work of the artist, are the faces and eyes. These are not faces on icons. These are ordinary Russian people, very much like ourselves, with the same concerns and sorrows about the fate of their Motherland.

Ever since 1960, when the triptych was completed, it is displayed in the Tretyakov Picture Gallery. Now it is one of the exhibits at the one-man show of Yuri Raksha's works, called "Art and Nature" at Moscow's exhibition hall, 4 Pribin St.

Among the characters depicted in his paintings are those who built the Magnitogorsk steel plant in the 30s, those who bore the brunt of the war and the home front, who live and work today. Most paintings of Raksha are connected with cinema, which gave a start to his biography as an artist. He devoted 15 years to his work participated in the production of many films, among them "Dersu Uzala", awarded the American Oscar for 1977.

The paintings of Yuri Raksha were displayed in France, Britain, Holland, Japan and other countries.

On display at this exhibition are about 40 works of all genres — painting, book illustration and black-and-white drawings.

The words once said by Yuri Raksha: "Like a mirror we look into the world and are reflected in it. Paintings are reflections of the world and hence, of an artist's self. Therefore in each painting search the painting search the painter, his essence and reflection — he is there" sound as an appeal to future visitors of the exhibition.

Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

"Recollections of the Militia Territory. Self-Portrait", 1974.

BUSINESS

25 years of cooperation

Havana. Chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Hector Rodriguez Liopert, has said that the 25 years after the signing in Havana of the first agreements on cooperation between Cuba and the Soviet Union have convincingly proved the durability of friendship between our two countries.

Soviet aid to Cuba is critical to our economic advance, he told the newspaper "Granma". Yet the scale of this aid has more to it than just economic indicators. It has a vast political significance in the struggle of the Cuban people against imperialism which seeks to break

our resolve to build socialism. Soviet assistance is crucial to the successful development of our power engineering, sugar and nickel-mining industries. So is the training of personnel for such important areas as health care and education. This aid has brought into existence industries which were practically absent before the revolution, among them the production of steel, agricultural machinery, mineral fertilizer, and electronic computers. There is now more bilateral cooperation in metallurgy, oil refining, textiles, mineral prospecting and other areas. A vital aspect of our co-

operation, he further noted, is the training provided by Soviet specialists to thousands of Cubans in various trades.

Over 60 industrial projects and other facilities have been built or reconstructed, 135 sugar plants modernized, and nearly 140 centres for training national cadres equipped. The projects built with Soviet assistance account for nearly 100 per cent of Cuba's production of steel and rolled metal, sugar-cane harvesters, TV sets and radios, 80 per cent of nitric fertilizer, and nearly half of its electric energy. In the current five-year development plan period Soviet technical assistance to Cuba will grow nearly 1.8 fold.

Current trade has already exceeded 7,000 million roubles. Soviet shipments of fuel, raw materials, machines and equipment satisfy the requirements of most Cuban industries. At the same time Cuban exports to the USSR, primarily of sugar which account for over half the total Soviet sugar imports, are growing. On balance, over the quarter of a century bilateral trade reached nearly 58,000 million roubles.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

Now there are vast opportunities for further extension of mutually advantageous exchange between the USSR and Italy. Leading Italian firms and enterprises are interested in fulfilling Soviet orders. Giuseppe Ratti, President of the National Institute for Foreign Trade, told a TASS correspondent. He spoke in favour of increasing the supplies of Soviet industrial goods to Italy. This, he said, was an important reserve for the growth of goods exchange between the USSR and Italy.

The representation of our Institute, he noted, has been functioning in Moscow for more than 20 years maintaining relations with many Soviet organizations. The Institute gives much consideration to the participation of Italian firms and companies in international exhibitions and fairs, arranged in various cities of the Soviet Union. The activity of mixed working groups on scientific and technical cooperation in various spheres of mutual interest has been noticeably stimulated of late with its direct participation.

The National Institute for Foreign Trade, said its leader, will go on taking every effort to further promote many-sided relations between the business circles of Italy and their Soviet partners.

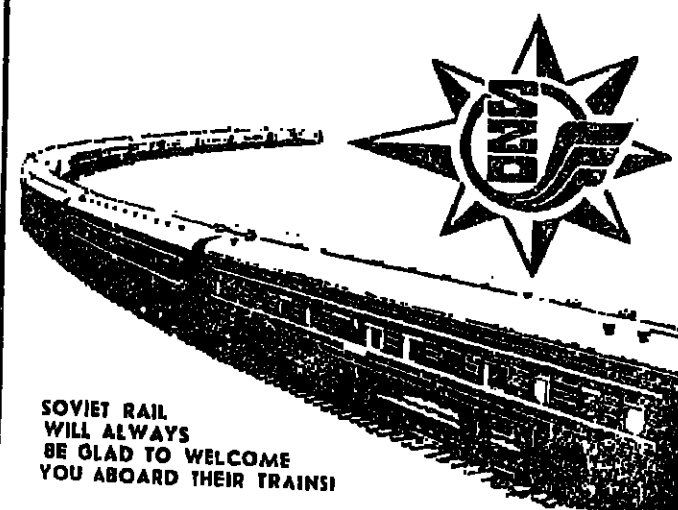
SOVIET RAIL IN 1985

North-South, East-West — travel by Soviet Rail is best!

Soviet Rail's comfortable trains, with its through sleeping-car service, will take you to 26 countries in Europe and Asia. Our two (or one) berth first-class sleepers and second-class three- and four-berth sleepers are at your service. Soviet Rail guarantees all its passengers a comfortable and relaxing journey, plus first-class service. Get to know the Soviet Union the right way by travelling with us. Transit rail journeys through the USSR from east to west or north to south (and vice versa) afford passengers with the opportunity of getting to know the largest country on our planet, of becoming acquainted with its history, culture, traditions and picturesque landscape, of experiencing at first hand the hospitality and warmth of the Soviet people.

TRAVEL THE CHEAP WAY BY TRAIN

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services, please contact your nearest travel agent or tourist office.



SOVIET RAIL WILL ALWAYS BE GLAD TO WELCOME YOU ABOARD THEIR TRAINS!

SOVIET RAILWAYS

Contacts and contracts

Household and technical knitted fabrics worth 50 million roubles will be delivered to the USSR by the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise Hungarotext. Among the supplies are fabrics for women's street clothes, men's shirts, fabrics made of artificial silk and decorative fabrics. In agreement with V/O Prommashimport, the Austrian company Foll will supply the USSR with 26 million roubles worth of equipment for the

production of packaging paper for foodstuffs.

About 11,000 Lada cars will be delivered in 1985 from the USSR to Finland under the contract of V/O Avtoexport and the Finnish joint-stock company Kone. The same number of cars were bought by the inhabitants of Finland in 1984.

By order of V/O Prommashimport the Swedish company, Sunds delabator, will supply the USSR with a complete transfer line for the production of chemical and thermo-mechanical mass used for manufacturing newspapers.

Exchange of machine-tool building products

More than 6,000 Soviet machine tools operate at the enterprises of Yugoslavia. The supplies of these goods continue. Under the contracts signed by V/O Stankomport with Yugoslav Interthema and Mafinost-vez enterprises the USSR will

supply Yugoslavia with a large consignment of metal-cutting numerical-controlled lathes, as well as tools. The USSR will import from Yugoslavia universal and special machine tools, especially for motor car works.

FAST TRAINS FROM MYTISHCHI



The first Soviet metro train was built at the Mytishchi engineering plant (Mytishchi is an old Moscow suburb) in 1935. Today, cars built there

(picture) run on many metro lines in major Soviet cities. They are no strangers, too, in Budapest, which has had a metro for 15 years now, and Prague, where metro communication opened on May 9, 1974, Victory Day. Over this period local residents have accustomed to the well-lit comfort of these cars, their roominess, smooth traction and reliability.

Soviet metro car-makers design export variants with an eye to maintenance requirements and taste of the customers. This applies not just to the trolley which was adapted to the standard (narrower) West European gauge, but also to exterior design of the cars. Prague residents prefer delivery cars with red doors, while their Budapest counterparts are addicted to light-blue ones. Soviet metro cars are also blue but have wide white bands.

Metro-car manufacture in Mytishchi is now increasingly a joint venture in which the role of Czechoslovak and Hungarian specialists in car designing is constantly growing. Many important train assemblies, interiors, linings and high-resistance enamel are provided by these nations.

At present the Mytishchi plant is developing advanced "T" series cars for speeds up to one hundred kph. They are roomier than the present ones, lighter, more economical, and more comfortable.

Anna FURTICHEROVA

GIANNI MORANDI'S PEACE DONATION

Italian singer Gianni Morandi has decided to donate to the Peace Fund the fee for his record soon to be released by the Soviet recording firm Melodia. This is not his first such gesture. During his guest performances in Moscow in 1983 Morandi donated all the returns for his final concert to the Soviet Peace Fund. He was awarded the Fund's medal.

Variety department at musical institute

A variety department has opened in one of the leading Soviet art colleges — the Moscow Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute.

In 40 years of its existence the Institute traditionally trained musicians and academic teachers. Later, specialists in folk instruments and folk choirs were added, and now — pop performers and leaders of variety musical groups, above all, amateur.

Pop music has become very widespread in the Soviet Union. Practically each House of Culture and clubs at enterprises, various organizations and educational establishments have amateur musical groups. There are more than 70,000 pop groups in the country, embracing about 700,000 amateur musicians.

WHAT'S ON?

February 10-22

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 19 — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 20 — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera). 22 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 20 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 21 — Dostoevsky, Schubert, "Evening Dances", Khachaturian, "Gayane-Sultei" (one-act ballet). 22 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 19 — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General". 21 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 22 — Kremer, "Catherine".

FILMS

Light Twinkling in Darkness (Armenian Studio).

About Mikael Nalbadyan, famous Armenian poet, publicist, philosopher and literary scholar, who sacri-

ficed his life struggling for democracy.

Cinema: "Yarevan" (88 m. (Irkutskoy Highway). Metro Lermontovskaya, bus 683.

Three Brothers (India, 1st part).

About three brothers who had long been separated and their eventual reunion.

Cinema: "Temp" (5 Begovaya St, Metro Begovaya).

Exhibition Hall. USSR Artists Union (46b Gorky St). Exhibition of works by each grad artist G. Kotyanski. All life and death. About Seamen. Daily, except Mondays. 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Begovaya, trolleybus 1, 11, 20.

Exhibition Hall. Joint Committee of Graphic Artists (3 Malaya Gruzinskaya St). About Seamen. Daily, except Mondays. 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Begovaya, trolleybus 1, 11, 20.

CONCERT HALLS

Lenin Central Stadium. Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 19-22 — "Flowers in February", a variety programme, featuring in the first part Iosif Kobzon, Ivan Surikov, Tatyana and Sergei Nikitin, as well as the Suvorin ensemble. The Suvorin pop group performs in the second part.

Concert Hall at the Central Tourist House (146 Leninsky Prospekt). 19 — "Don't Be Shy to Smile", an evening of humour, featuring Lella Ashrafova and Meconsert performers.

Concert Hall at the Central Tourist House (146 Leninsky Prospekt). 19 — "Don't Be Shy to Smile", an evening of humour, featuring Lella Ashrafova and Meconsert performers.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY

Palace of Sport. Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 19 — Central Army Club vs Voskresensk Khimik. 6.45 p.m.

Khimik is the contender for bronze medal, CAC gold.

WEATHER

February 19-22

Snow, blizzards, clear spells. Wind NE and E, 7-12 mps. Temperatures: -14° to 0°C.

The coldest ever February 19 was in 1900 — minus 40.3°C.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybus 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 224-00-06. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

MAN INFORMATION No. 14, 1983



Folk dance by Mengo.